

appendix

instrument ranges, transpositions, and foreign names

In the charts on the following pages, the instruments are of two types.

Nontransposing Instruments

Nontransposing instruments produce a pitch that is the same as the written pitch. In the chart, the nontransposing instruments are those whose actual sound is "as written."

Transposing Instruments

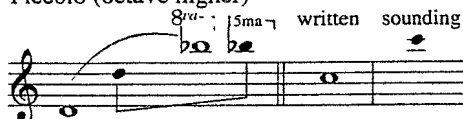
Transposing instruments produce a pitch other than the written pitch. In the following chart, the actual transposition is given for instruments of this type. Most transposing instruments developed from traditions of the past, and to convert these instruments to nontransposing instruments would not be feasible since it would require rewriting a large part of the literature of music and retraining performers on the transposing instruments.

○ = Range (Written pitch)

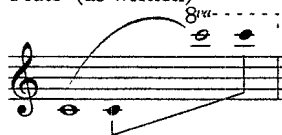
● = Range (Actual pitch)

Woodwinds

Piccolo (octave higher)



Flute (as written)



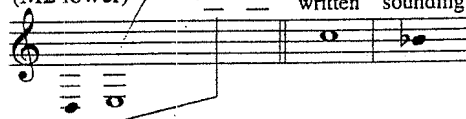
Oboe (as written)



English horn
(P5 lower)



Clarinet in Bb
(M2 lower)



Clarinet in A
(m3 lower)



Bass Clarinet
(M9 lower)

written sounding

Bassoon
(as written)

Contrabassoon
(octave lower)

8va- - -

written sounding

Alto Saxophone
(M6 lower)

written sounding

Tenor Saxophone
(M9 lower)

written sounding

Baritone Saxophone
(Octave + M6 lower)

written sounding

Brass

Horn in F
(P5 lower)

written sounding

Trumpet in B \flat
(M2 lower)

written sounding

Trombone (as written)

Euphonium
(as written)

Baritone (treble clef)
(M9 lower)

written sounding

Tuba (as written)

8va- - -

Percussion

Xylophone (Octave higher)

8va- , 15ma- written sounding

Marimba (as written)

8va- - -

Orchestra Bells
(Two octaves higher)

15ma- written sounding

8va-

Vibraphone (as written)

Celesta (Octave higher)

8va- - - written sounding



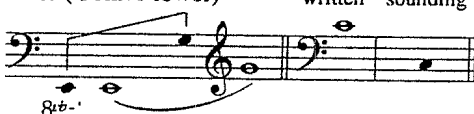
Viola (as written)



Cello (as written)



Bass (Octave lower)



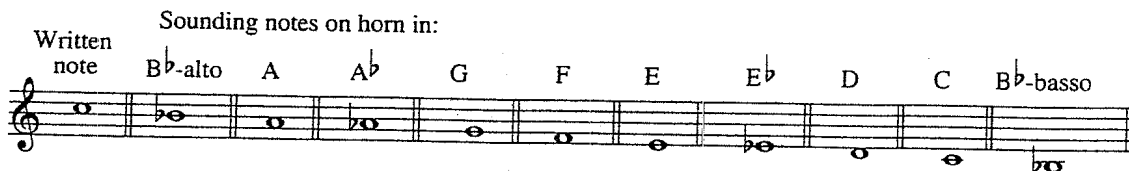
Guitar
(Octave lower)



written sounding

In earlier periods, before the mid-nineteenth century, the trumpet and horn had not yet been fitted with valves and only a few notes (those in the natural harmonic series) were available. For this reason, it was necessary to pitch these instruments in different keys depending on the key of the composition. The changes were accomplished by adding short lengths of tubing (called crooks) to the instrument. An illustration of the common transpositions for the natural horn and trumpet follows. This information becomes important when studying classical period orchestral scores.

Horn



Trumpet

